

FIREMEN FALL AT BLAZE

Five Unconscious from Smoke When Found by Comrades.

CHIEF KENLON IN CHARGE

Jones Street Loft Building Furnishes Lower West Side Spectacular Sight.

The lower West Side section of the city was treated to a spectacular sight last night when the big six story loft building running from No. 8 to No. 12 Jones street took fire. The flames, beginning on the second floor, raced toward the roof and sent their columns of light shooting into the night air, casting a glow for many blocks, and momentarily threatened to spread to other buildings in the vicinity.

Chief Kenlon had his second big fire since he has been promoted to the head of the uniformed force. He raced to the burning building on the first alarm, and after seeing that the fire promised to be a stubborn one he turned in two more alarms. He directed the work of his men and succeeded in preventing the flames from encroaching on adjoining buildings. Under his orders the tenants of Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Jones street were told to go into the streets when it appeared as though the flying embers might start fire in those buildings.

The fire was first discovered by Patrolman Murray, of the Charles street police station, at 7 o'clock. Murray saw the flames coming from the third floor and sent in the alarm. He then rushed for many blocks and broke down the doors of No. 12. As he did so the draft thus created sent a column of dense smoke, and the patrolman was almost overcome. He was soon joined by other patrolmen, who kept the crowds away from the fire.

Smoke Overcomes Firemen.

Firemen Porter, Irwin, Bensinger and Sweeney and Lieutenant Decker, of Engine 24, were overcome by the smoke and were attended by Dr. McNeill, of St. Vincent's Hospital. They had been working on the second floor, in the offices of the Knickerbocker Machine Company, when the heavy, suffocating smoke proved too much for them. They fell unconscious in the center of the floor, and probably would have been burned to death had they not been rescued by men from other companies. The unconscious men were carried to the windows on the second floor and passed down the ladders to the street. They returned to their posts after they had been attended by the ambulance surgeon.

After consuming everything inflammable on the second floor the flames made their way to the third, which was occupied by the Globe Laundry Company. When this floor had been gutted the fire sprang out on the fourth floor, occupied by Schramm & Sternstein, paper box manufacturers. Here the flames found easier material to feed upon, and in a few minutes had burned everything except the walls.

The fire then spread very rapidly to the roof and spread to Nos. 8 and 10 on either side. Chief Kenlon and his men had a desperate battle at this time, as the flying sparks were continually falling upon the roof of the neighboring tenement houses. It was only by playing many streams of water on these buildings that the fire was defeated in its efforts to enlarge its sphere of destruction.

Crowds Press Police Reserves.

The crowds had been so augmented in the streets by this time that the reserves from three precincts had strenuous work to keep them out of the danger zone. Along the river front also the crowds watched the progress of the flames for more than two hours.

In the rear of the burning buildings, at Nos. 18 and 21 Cornelia street, more than a hundred horses in the stables of the Evening Sun Publishing Company were held ready in their stalls to be set at liberty. This was not necessary, however, as the building was well doused with water.

Eight high-pressure engines pumped many thousands of gallons of water into the burning buildings, and after a battle of more than two hours the fire was under control. It is estimated that the damage will amount to \$100,000.

While leaving her apartment in No. 11 Jones street, out of which she had been ordered by the police and firemen, Mrs. Annie Longman, carrying her four-year-old daughter, Lillian, fell into an alleyway. She was picked up by Patrolman Scanlon, of the Charles street station, and was attended by Dr. McNeill, of St. Vincent's Hospital, who found her suffering from a sprained back. She was removed to a neighbor's house. The child was uninjured.

CENTRAL PARK DRY AS SAHARA

Lakes Wet, but All Drinking Fountains Are Out of Order.

Thousands of children and grown persons surged about the drinking fountains in Central Park yesterday, only to find that there was no water to be had. In the whole park there was one single fountain with any water issuing from it, and that one was in front of the Arsenal. The new cut-off appliance attached to this a few days ago at the order of the Park Commissioner got out of order, and then the park, except for the lakes, was as dry as Sahara.

Commissioner Thompson, after a conference with Commissioner Storer last week, said he had no objection to all the fountains being turned on, provided they were equipped with some device which would cut off waste. Eventually the Park Commissioner will install a drinking fountain designed by the Water Department. In the mean time, however, he plans to install the new cut-off device, which yesterday when it got out of order shot a stream into the mouths of drinkers that they were quenched.

PERFORMANCE FOR INVALIDS.

It is not often that the three hundred inmates of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids have an opportunity to witness an athletic exhibition, but on Tuesday afternoon, May 15, they will see ten genuine sons of the desert. Six Hasaan Ben Ali's troop of Tootoonian Arabs go through their tumbling, jumping and pyramid building tricks. The request came to Hasaan through a friend, and he referred to it to the Arab Club. They unanimously voted to go and asked the privilege of paying their own fare to and from the home.

WASHINGTON

POPULAR THREE-DAY TOUR May 11, 1911

\$13.50 from New York

Including hotel accommodations and necessary expenses.

Tickets and full information of Ticket Agents or C. Stoddard, D. P. A., 251 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Tour to Gettysburg May 20. . \$15.00

Pennsylvania R. R.

FOR \$19,110,000 BOND ISSUE

Governor Asked to Approve Barge Canal Terminal Bill.

Albany, May 7.—Governor Dix has been asked to approve the draft of the barge canal terminal bill prepared by a committee of the Barge Canal Terminal Conference, which held sessions in Albany in March and April. The bill provides for the construction of terminals for barge canal traffic along the general lines recommended by the Barge Canal Terminal Commission, which made an exhaustive investigation of the subject.

A bond issue of \$19,110,000 is authorized by the bill for the construction of terminals and facilities for barge canal traffic, and provision is made for its submission to the people for approval at the general election this fall.

The official machinery for carrying out the provisions of the terminal bill are the same as provided under the barge canal law of 1903, the contracts to be advertised and let by the state Superintendent of Public Works, the work to be done under the immediate direction of the State Engineer, with the approval of the Canal Board. The Controller is charged with selling the bonds, which are to run for thirty years, at not exceeding 4 percent interest.

The bill provides for the construction of terminals at the following places, and at each place: Greater New York, \$5,000,000; Buffalo, \$2,000,000; Tonawanda and North Tonawanda, \$700,000; Rochester, \$700,000; Lyons, \$250,000; Oswego, \$350,000; Syracuse, \$1,250,000; Rome, \$125,000; Utica, \$300,000; Little Falls, \$250,000; Port Jervis and Monticello, \$500,000; Port Henry, \$100,000; Rouses Point, \$50,000; Troy, \$300,000; and Albany, \$250,000. For other places at which terminals are needed, but for which no surveys and estimates are available, an appropriation of \$500,000 is provided.

LAY CHURCH'S CORNERSTONE

Presbyterians to Build for the Rev. G. J. D'Anchise, in the Bronx.

In the presence of a large crowd Professor William Adams Brown, chairman of the home missions committee of the Presbytery of New York, laid the cornerstone of the Presbyterian Church of the Holy Trinity, at 1334 street and Morris avenue, The Bronx, yesterday afternoon.

Long before the large crowd gathered, at 2 o'clock it was estimated that there were more than five hundred persons present. An Italian band supplied the music. The church has a congregation of more than one hundred, and the Rev. G. J. D'Anchise is pastor. Addresses were made by the Rev. D. J. McMillan, the Rev. Norman Thomas and the Rev. William T. Schriver, secretary of the home missions committee of the Presbytery of New York.

SAYS TAFT HEADS ALL OTHERS

Dr. Eaton Declares His Efforts for Peace Place Him Supreme.

"Is universal peace a dream?" This was the question discussed by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, yesterday. He maintained it was the all-absorbing question of the day among diplomatic circles, and that its consideration by President Taft and other heads of civilized nations made it worthy of much thought on the part of every one who had the welfare of humanity at heart. Dr. Eaton said there were several great causes working for universal peace.

"A few weeks ago the President of the United States gave utterance to words that should place him supreme over all other presidents. If the people of England and America can be reconciled to these ideas that the disputes of the nations may be settled by court procedure, others are sure to follow the example set. Then will be accomplished one of the most wonderful achievements of modern times."

LEFT 475,000 MILES BEHIND

Rath Expects to Get \$30,000 When He Completes 500,000.

Jules Rath, twenty-eight years old, dressed in khaki and decorated with beads, dropped into the Ship News Office at the Battery yesterday and asked the way to Governor's Island. He was accompanied by a good-natured hybrid whose mother was a wolf, whose father was an Esquimaux dog and whose place of birth was somewhere near Sitka, Alaska.

Rath has covered in eighteen years 475,000 miles, having been in every state and territory in the Union and every country on the globe. He is not allowed to beg, borrow or steal. If he goes back to St. Louis after completing the 500,000 miles, accompanied by a dog and \$100, the St. Louis Club, he says, will give him \$30,000. Originally he was a newsboy.

CHOP SUEY FOR FOUNDLING

Chinaman Feeds Abandoned Baby Until Bottle Is Substituted.

Some one found a baby in the hallway of No. 214 Third avenue last evening. No one knew to whom it belonged, and no one had seen it placed there. While waiting for a policeman a Chinaman from the chop suey restaurant on the first floor outside which the baby was found brought out a dish of the Oriental concoction and began to feed the baby.

"Maybe that's an American baby, and we'll give it something good for it," said Mrs. Janney, who lives upstairs, and she cut off waste. Eventually the Park Commissioner will install a drinking fountain designed by the Water Department. In the mean time, however, he plans to install the new cut-off device, which yesterday when it got out of order shot a stream into the mouths of drinkers that they were quenched.

PLANS FOR GIBBONS JUBILEE

Cardinal Will Find Revival of Heraldy at Catholic Club.

Cardinal Gibbons' gold and silver jubilee commemoration at the Catholic Club of New York on Wednesday night will be the occasion for a revival of heraldry. At the Cardinal arrives at the entrance of the club he will be met by two attendants in uniform, carrying antique Roman lanterns of ecclesiastical design.

All about the four walls of the foyer of the club will be masses of white and yellow flowers, indicating the papal colors, and over the door will be placed the armorial bearings of the present Pope. The entire decoration of the club and the color scheme have been originated and carried out by William Laurel Harris, secretary of the National Society of Mural Painters and a member of the Catholic Club.

INDEPENDENT FIRMS YIELD

Metal Trades Association Will Continue to Fight the Strike.

The striking machinists who demanded the eight-hour workday held a series of shop meetings in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City. Sixty of the independent firms have granted the eight-hour demand. It was reported last evening. There was no break in the ranks of the New York and New Jersey Metal Trades Association, which is fighting the demand, along with a number of the largest of the independent firms.

It was said on behalf of the employers' organization that, beginning with to-day, new men will be put to work in the plants affected by the strike as fast as men are needed.

PLANS VENEZUELA REVOLT

Continued from first page.

from Caracas of widespread discontent with the Gomez government, the latest reports telling of the many arrests made of persons who had either spoken or published criticism of the President. One of these, Dr. Rivas Vasquez said yesterday, was the editor of "El Tiempo," of Caracas, which dared to republish from The New York Tribune an article sent from a correspondent in Caracas, telling of the situation in the country.

"That article, while correct in every detail," said Dr. Rivas Vasquez, "told only one phase of the condition that exists to-day in Venezuela. The actual situation is sad, outrageous and unbearable. President Gomez has not only continued the dictatorship, but has made it more cruel than it ever was before."

"When I became a member of the Cabinet in 1904 I was an enthusiastic partisan of General Gomez, who was then Vice-President, because I believed him sincere. He is a different man to-day. The monopolies that Castro formerly maintained are to-day maintained for the personal benefit of President Gomez and a few of his friends, only there are now more than ever before, and the country is growing poorer, while the men who control the commodities dealt in by the monopolies are growing richer. The judiciary has been nullified and free speech and free press are denied by Gomez."

Gomez Controls Country's Business.

"Hundreds of men in desperation have been compelled to leave their home and country, their only alternative, for Gomez has turned a deaf ear to the cries of the hungry and discontented. Gomez, either personally or in company with a few friends, controls every industry in the country that is worth while. Some of these are the cattle industry, the cigarette industry, the rum industry and the match industry."

"The guarantees given us under the constitution of Venezuela are an irritating dream, the inviolability of life is a falsehood, and the people who have only such small privilege as Gomez sees fit to give them are, too, determined to end the despotism. Protest against this infamous condition is answered by immediate imprisonment for the person who dares to voice his protest."

"Some time before Castro abandoned Venezuela, in November, 1908, a number of men of political and military prestige considered placing Gomez, because of his office of Vice-President, at the head of the government. The plan was for him to take charge of affairs through a coup d'etat. It was believed that if Gomez came into power he would give heed to public opinion. President Castro left his country and Gomez declared himself President. In reality he became an emperor, and a decidedly despotic one, too. He has proved a bitter disappointment to the country, for he has not only fallen into the ways that aroused a protest against Castro, but has gone even further in his disregard of public opinion and needs."

"The few persons of prestige who support him are those who receive benefits from him, which are bestowed at the expense of the public and of the country. No effort has been made to develop the great natural resources of the country, and such efforts by private individuals have been frustrated by the government, because of jealousy. Nothing is tolerated that might interfere with what you call the 'grat' of the select few."

Fruit Company's Experience.

"A fine example of this was had last August, when I came to this city and interested the United Fruit Company in the possibility of the banana industry in my country. The company was ready to create a company with \$2,000,000 authorized capital to exploit the business and sent one of its representatives to Venezuela with me. President Gomez had promised all possible help. He had offered to have a gunboat convey the representative to Lake Maracaibo. When the time came for us to make the trip the gunboats were all engaged in carrying products for some of the President's companies. The American agent threatened Venezuela in disgust, after being threatened with death by several armed policemen, only because my constituents gave me an enthusiastic reception which was not in accord with the centralization of all the glory in the country in Gomez."

"The time for protest has passed. Protests have availed us nothing. Now we are compelled to act. With property rights a mere fiction and personal liberty only a myth there remains nothing but to protest with arms. This shall be my mission from now on until we have freed Venezuela of her present despotism, and I will add that I have not the least doubt of the entire success of the movement, for I have such support both in my country and outside as will make failure almost impossible."

THOUSAND CHICKENS BURNED.

About one thousand chickens were burned to death yesterday in a fire that destroyed the storage platform in the Erie Railroad country yard at Westchester, N. J. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. There were several hundred freight cars in the yard, but they were taken out by means of locomotives to places of safety.

REFORMERS SEE IN CHARTER DESTRUCTION OF MERIT SYSTEM.

DEMOCRATS GET PATRONAGE

State Supervision of Municipal Commission Essential to Keep It Out of Politics.

The annual report of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association criticizes the Civil Service provisions contained in the so-called Gaylor charter, highly commends Commissioner Ludvig for "the courageous stand he has taken in opposition to his colleagues on requests for wholesale exemptions from competition," adding that he is therefore entitled to great credit, and justifies the act of the association in publishing resolutions calling for the removal of Commissioners Kraft and Burton.

The proposed new charter for New York City, which is particularly harsh on the Mayor, has been pointed out that he took but little part in the actual drafting of it. The charter is not Mayor Gaylor's own work, but a compromise between the Mayor and the Civil Service Commission. The charter is a compromise between the Mayor and the Civil Service Commission. The charter is a compromise between the Mayor and the Civil Service Commission.

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Eliminates State Control.

The avowed object of the clauses under the heading "Municipal Civil Service Commission" is to eliminate the supervision and control now exercised by the State Civil Service Commission over the local commission. Such supervision is absolutely essential to prevent the mere game of local politics. Experience elsewhere—in Philadelphia at the present time for instance—has shown that the mere game of local politics, and New Jersey have but one commission appointed by the Governor, exercising supervision over local authorities by state boards of education, health and charities, and is essential to the proper functioning of the administration. It extends to every city of the state, but the new charter would eliminate it in New York City alone.

Destruction of Merit System.

But the charter goes much further than this in demolishing the merit system in New York City. In their attempt to eliminate the supervision of the State Civil Service Commission its framers have established a system of local politics. They succeed in this nothing would remain in the way of Civil Service reform regulations but the brief and general mandates contained in the constitution and a set of mere administrative rules founded on it, but supported by no statute and established by the Mayor and the Civil Service Commission appointed and removed at will by the Mayor. These rules would be changeable at will by like authority; complete changes might be expected with each change in party administration and incidental changes whenever the shoe pinched the appointing officer. In the chapter on examinations is retained the appointment of teachers is placed in the hands of a paid Board of Education appointed by the Mayor instead of in the expert hands of the Superintendent of Schools, and the present provision requiring competitive examination for appointment is the provision that requires the appointment of one of the three standing highest on the eligible list—has been eliminated.

Attempt to Gain Patronage.

The commission on March 14, Commissioner Ludvig dissenting, granted the extension of all rules to the transfer of examiners. The examiners, forming the choice and most desired patronage, were held over the seniority list, and were settled and then were granted on April 1, Commissioner Ludvig again voting in the negative.

A barefaced attempt, which as soon as discovered proved abortive, was made to increase the number of the transfer of examiners. Although after its meeting of March 14 the commission announced that it had no objection to the transfer of examiners and thirteen examiners of transfers of stock at the request of the authority of the resolution sent to the Governor for approval provided for the exemption of sixteen credit and trust fund examiners from the rule of transfer of transfers of stock. When this was discovered by the association the resolution was hastily recalled from the Governor's desk by the Democratic members of the commission and retransmitted, with the original numbers restored.

The complainant attitude of the majority of the commission toward demands from Democratic officeholders for increased patronage has, it is said, encouraged further requests. The report goes on to say: "No extensions of the competitive service have been made by the new commission and no action has been taken looking in any way toward material improvement in the personnel of the civil service. The attitude of the majority of the commission has indicated so clearly a lack of sympathy with the spirit and object of the Civil Service law and so marked a willingness to use their powers to further partisan ends that the commission has been unable to publish resolutions calling for the removal of Commissioners Kraft and Burton."

State Commission Praised.

The work of the last state commission is treated as follows:

During the last eight months of 1910 the state commission made comparatively few changes of classification. The important extensions to additional counties and to seven villages made prior to the last report of this committee carried the classified service to 1,000 positions. The attitude of the majority of the commission has indicated so clearly a lack of sympathy with the spirit and object of the Civil Service law and so marked a willingness to use their powers to further partisan ends that the commission has been unable to publish resolutions calling for the removal of Commissioners Kraft and Burton."

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FIRE INSURANCE REPORT

Companies Operating in State Have \$583,650,756 Assets.

YEAR OF LITTLE PROFIT

Laws to Prevent Such Disasters as Asch Building Fire Favored.

Controller Issues Statement on Prison Investigation.

Albany, May 7.—A summary of the business of fire, fire-marine and marine insurance companies operating in this state during 1910, contained in Part I of the annual report of the State Insurance Department, made public to-day by Superintendent Hotchkiss, shows that at the close of the year the 201 fire, fire-marine and marine insurance companies doing business in New York had \$583,650,756 of admitted assets, not including assets held abroad nor premium notes of mutual companies. This is an increase of more than \$11,000,000, as compared with the financial results of the same companies, excluding surplus and capital, for 1909. The liabilities of these companies, excluding surplus and capital, were \$135,486,500, an increase of some \$20,000,000 over those of the preceding year.

The total income was \$32,321,231 and disbursements \$28,027,106, an increase as compared with 1909 of about \$15,000,000 in income and nearly \$18,000,000 in disbursements. Premium receipts increased about \$17,700,000, while losses paid increased \$13,000,000. The unpaid losses show a slight increase over 1909. The total amount of insurance in force at the end of 1910 was nearly \$14,000,000, an increase over the previous year of about \$4,000,000.

The total result of the companies' underwriting and investment returns shows that the 201 fire, fire-marine and marine insurance companies reporting to this department for the year 1910 made an underwriting gain of \$15,623,329. The gain from investments of these companies was \$13,421,816, a total of \$32,425,145, from which must be deducted a loss in surplus of \$1,033,523 on account of dividends paid, changes in special reserves and balance of remittances to and from home offices of fire and marine companies of other countries, making the total net gain in surplus for the year \$31,391,622.

The fire companies wrote in the State of New York during 1910 \$5,382,609,581 of insurance, an increase of about \$94,000,000 over the previous year. The excess of fire premiums received over fire losses incurred and estimated expenses on New York State business for the year was \$3,722,838, and is classified as follows:

New York State companies.....\$2,640,332
Companies of other states.....3,060,542
Foreign companies—United States.....2,332,807
Branches.....2,332,807

The foregoing summary of the results of the operations of the companies for the last year shows that 1910 did not prove a very profitable one; the material increase in fire losses and the relatively low values of securities both had their effect in reducing the amount of the increase in surplus.

WRECKS CAR TO SAVE WOMAN

Chauffeur Smashes Auto Against Motor 'Bus in Emergency.

In an effort to avoid running down Mary Cushing, of No. 30 Van Dam street, at Broadway and 15th street, yesterday, Frederick Rau, a chauffeur, wrecked his employer's automobile by running into the rear of a motor 'bus. Miss Cushing was struck a glancing blow by the mudguard and thrown down. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a passing automobile and is suffering from contusions of the body.

Rau is employed by Henry S. Hollender, of No. 23 Hudson street, who was in the automobile when the accident took place. Rau was thrown out, but was not injured. The passengers on the motor 'bus were shaken up and the 'bus was damaged slightly in the rear.

POLICE SEEK MISSING GIRL.

A general alarm was sent out yesterday by the police for Annie Croly, seventeen years old, a telephone operator, who has been missing from her home at No. 331 East 76th street since Friday. According to the girl's father, she had \$5 when last seen.

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TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS

NOW is a good time to borrow money on real estate. We have plenty of money to lend in any Borough of Greater New York. Call at any of our offices or write us and some one will call to see you.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital.....\$4,375,000
Surplus (all earned) 10,625,000
176 Broadway, 7th Floor, N. Y. City.
175 Kenam St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

plus funds at the end of 1910 by nearly \$100,000 from that shown for 1909.

The fire losses in this country and Canada for 1910 are stated as \$234,500,000, being some \$1,000,000 in excess of those of the previous year. In the above figures no account is taken of the necessarily large amount of indirect loss which is always an important factor. The report says: "In considering this enormous and permanent loss of property value, it is at least gratifying to note that owing to the sad and apparently needless sacrifice of human life in the recent fires in manufacturing plants in Newark and New York the authorities of the larger cities